

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. II.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

No. 8.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 16.

Toronto *Globe* cablegrams say that an English corporation have secured two million acres of North-west lands from the government and two millions from the Syndicate. The *Mail* denies the statement.

It is said the government intends increasing the Mounted Police from three to five hundred men next spring.

Ontario Legislature is called for the dispatch of business for January twelfth.

*Mail* denies the rumored changes in the government.

An attempt was made lately to blow up the court house in Montreal by dynamite. Parties unknown.

Report of the Syndicate securing control of all railways in Canada is not entirely correct. Stephens and Angus say that the Great Western and Credit Valley are the only lines negotiated for.

The Manitoba South-Western has taken proceedings against Dr. Schultz to prevent him from acting as director and to investigate his accounts.

Great excitement over the rumored disallowance by the Dominion Government of the Manitoba South-Eastern R. R. charter, granted by the Manitoba Legislature. This line was to connect at Lake of the Woods with the proposed Duluth and Winnipeg railroad.

Another Bow river stock ranching company has been incorporated.

Five men were arrested in Italy for being engaged in circulating Consolidated Bank notes which were stolen from Montreal in 1878.

Ross challenges Hanlan to row at St. John's, Portland, or on the Thames.

Boyd has signed articles for a match with Hanlan on the Tyne for five hundred pounds and the championship of the world.

A deputation waited on the premier in connection with an application for two million acres of North-west lands on which to establish a temperance colony. Sir John promised to give the matter attention.

Lord Lorne returns to Canada in January. The Princess will remain in England.

BATTLEFORD, Dec. 16, 1881.

Hon. David Laird leaves for Winnipeg to-day. He was presented with an address last night, and made a very feeling reply. P. G. Laurie of the *Herald* also leaves on a visit to his family in Winnipeg to-day.

Weather mild, and heavy mist. Sixteen above zero. No snow since last week, and hills still bare.

HUMBOLDT, Dec. 17.

The weather this week has been very windy. The anemometer has registered as high as twenty miles an hour. The thermometer has been down to 25° below and as high above as 17°. About three inches of snow on the ground.

Mail is expected from the east to-day.

Mr. L. Clarke passed here to-day, 11 days out from Winnipeg.

FT. PELLY, Dec. 16.

The H. B. Co.'s flat sleds arrived on Monday from Qu'Appelle, and report Qu'Appelle full of railroad men.

Freighters are busy bringing in supplies for the Agency farm here.

Weather pleasant, twelve inches snow. On Tuesday night the thermometer registered 44° below zero.

Chief Cote kicked because there was an unmarried man sent to his reserve as school teacher. Report says the young man has gone to get married.

The Montreal *Witness* says of the fur market, as soon as cold weather sets in and skins get full prime, there will be ready sale for all good lots of beaver, otter, bear and skunk.

Lord Lorne left Quebec on Nov. 5th for England and will probably return in January.

## LOCAL.

J. R. MATHESON, with freight for Brown & Currie, passed Battleford last Saturday.

HARDISTY & FRASER have let several saw log contracts at \$9.00 per 1,000, making \$7.50 per 1,000 clear of dues.

THE H. B. Co. sold between 25,000 and 50,000 acres of land last month at an average of \$5 to \$25 an acre.

A. MACDONALD & Co. have begun to ship flour to Victoria to fill that portion of their Indian Department contract.

J. HALY and Co., of Ft. Saskatchewan, have started a branch establishment at Lac la Biche in charge of Mr. Patrick Pruden.

By last mail a petition was sent to the Manitoba Grand Lodge of Free Masons, asking for a dispensation to form a Masonic Lodge here.

D. M. McDOUGALL has been slaughtering beef all week at the rate of fifteen a day. The weather has been rather warm for packing it safely.

MORE business has been done at the telegraph office here during the last fifteen days, since the through line went up, than during any one month for the last two years.

THE new hospital building has been commenced at St. Albert mission. It will be frame, 80x40, with projection in front 20x14 and church behind 30x20. It will cost about \$10,000.

ROGER BERARD arrived at Ft. Saskatchewan from Battleford, on Tuesday last, with ten cart loads of freight for J. Haly and Co. Some places in the Blackfoot Hills the snow was three feet deep.

THE sale of H. B. Co. town lots here has been closed. Nearly 400 were sold, an average of four to each purchaser. Further sales will be made in Winnipeg when the plan has been registered and sent down.

THE Little Mountain settlement adjoining Edmonton claims 35 settlers with 350 acres under crop, of which 144 are wheat, and the balance oats, barley and root crops. They have 510 tons of hay put up to feed 150 cattle on.

A WARRANT has been issued for the arrest of Rev. Father Pettitot as a dangerous lunatic, but he has not yet been captured. He left the camp near the Vermillion on Monday night of last week and was at Saddle Lake on the following Wednesday, having travelled 80 miles in 48 hours. He then persuaded two Indians to accompany him, and started for Lac la Biche.

THE keys of the school house have been handed over to the trustees. The contract price was \$808, of which \$306 was borrowed in lumber from Mr. J. Norris on one year's time, \$352 was collected in cash, and the balance, \$120, was advanced by Messrs. Hardisty & Fraser, and is still to be collected. Parties who have subscribed will please pay as soon as possible either to Mr. M. McCauley trustee, or Mr. John Cameron.

MAIL arrived from the east on Monday night, nine days out from Battleford. The carrier reports that J. Inkster, with freight from Battleford, was camped near Ft. Pitt making jumpers, when he passed there. There was enough snow at Battleford to make sleighing when he left there, while from Ft. Pitt to Saddle Lake it was knee deep, getting shallower as he came west, until it came down to nothing near Edmonton.

EDMONTON now boasts of a complete system of water works by which liquid crystal from the Saskatchewan is raised two hundred feet above the level of the river and delivered to every house in the place. The machinery although not on the Brantford principle is warranted not to freeze up and the power may be increased to any extent. The apparatus comprises a water tight box, a sleigh, and a drayman and supplies water at the rate of 33 1-3 cents per box full.

SEVERAL new cases of hoof rot are reported at Ft. Saskatchewan during the last two weeks.

At a meeting of those interested in the Belmont school, held in the school house on Saturday evening last, it was decided to discontinue the school for the winter. Only one trustee was present.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 15th December, 1881. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Geo. Slack Wood, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	13	1
Saturday,	13	-3
Sunday,	2	-2
Monday,	-4	-17
Tuesday,	8	-22
Wednesday,	36	1
Thursday,	31	16

Not over half an inch of snow fell at different times during the week. Highest wind Monday evening, recording twenty-six miles an hour, accompanied by an eleven below zero thermometer. Weather for the most part cloudy and calm.

It is reported that the Government has decided to remove the seat of Government to the North-west from Battleford to some point on the C. P. R. west of Brandon.

**DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE HELD** in the R. C. Cathedral of St. Albert on Christmas Eve, Saturday, the 24th inst., to begin at 11-30 o'clock p.m. A sermon to be delivered in the English language. A collection to be made in the cathedral by one of the Rev'd Sisters of Charity for the benefit of the hospital. Tables will be set from the hour of 7 o'clock, p.m., until the hour of Divine Service, at the price of \$1.00 per head, and again after Divine Service on the same condition. The returns of these meals to go to the aid of the hospital. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all.

T. HOUSTON,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

Will do all kinds of blacksmithing work with neatness and despatch, at his shop in the H. B. Co.'s fort, Edmonton.

Low Prices and No Credit.

JAS. HALY & CO.

PORT SASKATCHEWAN, N.W.T.,

GENERAL TRADERS.

A full assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., constantly on hand.

Highest Cash Prices for Fur.

CITY OF EDMONTON,

situated at the head of navigation on the North Saskatchewan River; the centre of the Gold, Coal, Timber and Mineral region of the Great North-West, and surrounded by the richest wheat-producing country in the world.

The four great highways leading from Winnipeg, the great Bow River grazing country, the Peace River country and British Columbia via the Jasper Pass, centre on the Town Site.

It is the terminus of the C.P. telegraph line, the North-West mail route, and the projected Saskatchewan branch of the C.P.R.

The Hudson's Bay Co. offer for sale 1,000 lots on the above town site at low prices and on reasonable terms.

All information can be had by applying at the H.B.Co. offices in Winnipeg or Montreal.

R. MCGINN, C. J. BRYDGES,  
Agent, Edmonton. Commissioner.



## VICTORIA AND WHITE FISH LAKE.

Crops at Victoria during the past season were fair. Wheat was slightly frosted, barley good and potatoes plentiful and good. All or nearly all the potatoes dug were in good order. Considerable land has been broken during the past season and several new houses have been put up, but there has been no increase in the number of landholders. The lack of a grist mill, within a reasonable distance, is a great drawback to the settlement, all grain having to be taken to Edmonton to be ground, a distance of eighty miles. There is a small mill on a creek close to the settlement, but it is old and out of repair, and no one has either ability or enterprise enough to set it going. The site is an extremely good one, but has never been improved. A school is much needed in the settlement, and steps are being taken to provide one under the auspices of the Methodist church. A meeting in aid of the Methodist missionary society was held there lately, at which \$45 were subscribed towards the missionary fund. At the Wahsatnow Indian reserve, about ten miles this side of Victoria, great progress has been made lately. Houses have been built and a large quantity of hay put up on which to winter the cattle allowed them by Government. The population is about sixty.

The grain crop at White Fish Lake was good during the past season, but part of the potato crop was caught by frost. The Indians are doing well, having taken more kindly to farming than any other band in the Dominion. All of them cultivate some land, but they are even worse off than the Victoria people in regard to a mill, as they are about 130 miles from the mill at Edmonton. The catch of fish is likely to be good there this season, but fish are not nearly so plentiful as they were formerly. However, the greater part of the people will be self-supporting. Only the old or crippled ones will need Government aid. The chief complains that last winter he ran the Government soup kitchen and got no pay for it, and therefore he declines to act in that capacity again. He also says that all the stock and implements promised him have not been delivered yet. The question of the reserve for these Indians is likely to cause some ill feeling. They say that when ex-Governor Morris made the treaty with them he promised them any reserve they should pick on, and they accordingly chose the country extending from Dog Runp creek on the east to White Mud creek on the west, a distance of about sixty miles, along the north side of the Saskatchewan, and extending back indefinitely, embracing one of the finest tracts in the North-West. Of course it is impossible to give one band of Indians such a reserve as this, and yet the terms of the treaty, as they understand them, allow it to them. This is a specimen of the way Indian affairs have been conducted to a great extent in the the North-West. Promises have been made in a hurry to smooth over matters at the time, which the authorities did not understand, or never intended to fulfill, and that there has not been serious trouble before this time only proves the peaceable character of the Indian. At a missionary meeting that was held there, when subscriptions were solicited, the chief said that they would be willing to contribute, but they had no money, and they were not allowed by Government to dispose of their crop, an excuse which, no doubt, many of his white brethren would be glad to have at their command on similar occasions. However, it did not avail, even in that case, as over fifty dollars was raised at the meeting. There is a resident missionary and school teacher in the settlement, supported by the Methodist Missionary Society. A splendid mill site is said to exist in the centre of the settlement, and were the Government to erect a small grist mill there it would have more effect for good on that and adjacent settlements in the way of making them self-supporting than any amount of money could if spent in any other way. The census taker for the Battleford district was around these settlements lately and had some difficulty in getting the requisite information at Lac la Biche, a settlement about fifty miles north of White Fish Lake. The people said they had been told in church of such a person going all around and asking just such questions on the day of the final dissolution of all things, and

they looked on both him and his errand as at least fit subjects for suspicion. Lac la Biche, however, was the only place he had any trouble.

At Saddle Lake reserve, about forty miles east of Victoria, near the Saskatchewan, the Indians have fair crops, but the fish in the lake have been nearly all killed off, which is the greater pity, as they were the largest and finest in the Territories. The Government has a model farm at this reserve, and the Church of England has a resident missionary there. Mr. Higgins, the farm instructor, says it is the finest farming country in the North-West.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A FAILURE of crops in Sweden is reported.

LAST year's importations into Canada amounted to \$105,330,735.

A CIGAR factory has been started in Winnipeg, also a mercantile agency.

THE Province of Ontario has no debt, and a surplus of \$4,000,000 in the treasury.

ONE hundred acres of coal land in Vancouver's Island was sold lately for \$30,000.

THE receipts of the United States Government for September last was \$32,000,000.

CROPS in British Columbia have been much damaged by alternate showers of rain and snow.

THE Bank of Montreal paid a six per cent. dividend on the last half year, and the Merchants three per cent.

A TARIFF bill is now proposed for Scotland. At the present rate of things one for the North-West will soon be in order.

CARP Breton coal fields cover an area of some 200 square miles. Compare this to the area of the Saskatchewan coal fields.

THE Globe takes up the question of squatters' rights in the North-West, and demands the attention of the Government to the matter.

THE St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation of Winnipeg have succeeded in getting the Rev. C. B. Pihlbo, of Halifax, as their minister.

THE Globe, as well as many other Ontario papers, are decorated with advertisements of Texas lands. No danger of patriotism being carried to extremes there.

IT was expected that five miles of gas pipe would be laid in Winnipeg by the first of November, and that the principal stores and buildings would be lighted with gas by the same date.

THE Globe is of opinion that there are 250,000,000 acres of good land in the North-West. Their special says that 90 per cent. of all the land he saw will ultimately become good farming land.

IT is said that Major-General Jarvis, of the British Army, is to be made commander of the volunteer force of Canada. The general is of a well known Toronto family, and a cousin of Col. Jarvis of this place.

THE first consignment of rolling stock for the South-western Railway lately arrived in Winnipeg, consisting of nine flat cars. There are now on the way 85 flats, 2 cabooses, 12 box and 8 push cars and 4 locomotives.

FIRST-CLASS flour is quoted at \$3 in Winnipeg, wheat 50 cents, oats 50 cents, barley 60 cents, potatoes \$1, butter 25 cents, eggs 30 cents, beef \$3 to \$2 per 100 lbs., pork \$12 per 100 lbs., and white fish 10 cents per pound.

HON. A. MACKENZIE, James Beattie, jun., George Cox, F. C. Danison and Robert Jaffray give notice of an application for letters patent as the British Canadian Colonization Company, stating the capital as a million dollars.

BROWN yellow sugar is quoted at 11c wholesale in Winnipeg, lump sugar 13 1-2c, black tea from 34c to 63c, chewing tobacco from 42c for McDonald's Prince of Wales to 90c for Lorillard's Nickel Nuggets, Myrtle Navy smoking 65c, amber syrup \$1 per gallon and bacon 13 3-4 cents per pound.

A French veterinary surgeon has made the discovery that hydrophobia is produced by the virus contained in the saliva of rabid animals being brought into contact with the nerves, and that when injected into the veins it not only does not produce hydrophobia, but is a complete preventative of that disease.

Call and examine Kelly & Ibbotson's Cigars and Tobaccos.

SLEIGH SHOE STEEL at

FRANK OLIVER'S.

METROPOLITAN HAIR DRESSING

AND SHAVING SALOON,

MAIN STREET,

EDMONTON.

Choice Cigars and Tobacco always on hand.

LOST CATTLE.—Strayed or stolen from the prairie, near the "Hermitage," a small red mare (Jennette) with her colt. Dr. Newton would be obliged by any information about her. Should this mare be stolen there will have disappeared from the "Hermitage" in three years—seven pigs, three horses and five cows.

VILLIERS & PEARSON,

EDMONTON

have now on hand a very large and well assorted stock of goods.

Carts arriving every week.

FRANK OLIVER,

Main St.,

has on hand a good stock of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

for sale at lowest prices.

Farm produce taken at cash prices.

LAUDERDALE HOUSE,

(Opposite Frank Oliver's store.)

MAIN STREET,

EDMONTON

JAMES LAUDER, PROPRIETOR

First-class weekly and day board at reasonable rates.

Livery and feed stable attached.

BANKING HOUSE

—of—

A. MACDONALD & Co., Edmonton

transact a general banking business. Deposits received and drafts issued on Battleford, Winnipeg and all points east.

A. MACDONALD & Co

A. MACDONALD & Co.

will take all kinds of

FARM PRODUCE IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Go to Kelly & Ibbotson's for Cigarettes.

P. HEIMNICK,

(St. Jean's new building, south side of Main St.)

has on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

DRY GOODS AND

HARDWARE.

direct from Montreal, for sale at lowest prices for

CASH OR GRAIN.

GROCERIES AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fourteen oxen and horses, for which grain will be taken in exchange.

# LOCAL.

OWLS hooting and slight rain on Wednesday night.

The clearing of Main street, on the H.B.Co. property, is finished.

An addition, 16 x 32, story and a half high, has been built to the Lauderdale House.

Mr. SMOOD has been engaged as Methodist Mission school teacher at Victoria for a term of six months.

Rev. John McDougall left for Bow river on Thursday last. The messenger sent out to Dr. Lauder accompanied him.

MAIL left on Wednesday evening taking from this office alone 950 letters, of which 49 were registered besides 50 parcels.

Col. Richardson, stipendiary magistrate, and Col. Hershmer, of the police, left Fort Saskatchewan, for Battleford, on Thursday last.

Mr. H. S. Young of the H. B. Co., accompanied by Mrs. W. L. Wood and Mrs. G. Macdougall left for Lac la Piche on Wednesday last.

Mr. D. Noyes took 410 lbs. of wheat to Hardisty & Fraser's mill on Thursday last, and after paying the toll, got a return of 226 lbs. of good flour. Over 52 lbs. to the bushel of wheat. Not so bad for this year.

Nine hundred pounds of books and stationery, for use in the timber agency office here, form part of Mr. T. Andersen's freight, which is still at Battleford. He will be prepared to rush business when they arrive.

A COMMERCIAL school has been opened at St. Albert mission in which mathematics and book-keeping—Rev. Father Leduc, professor—will be the principal branches taught. Tuition fee for the year, with board and lodging, \$150.

Rev. Father Scollen, late in charge of the Roman Catholic mission at Bow River, having been sent for by the bishop, will pass the winter at St. Albert Mission, and next spring will be appointed to some other mission of the diocese.

MIDNIGHT mass will be celebrated on Christmas Eve in the cathedral at St. Albert mission. Those of other faiths who wish to witness the ceremony will be made welcome, but are requested to conform to the usages of the service.

Mr. J. L. Reid, of Prince Albert, with his party, arrived here on Thursday. His business is to survey additional timber limits for Captain Moore, and not to explore at Victoria, as stated in our Battleford telegram of the issue before last.

THE two Indian model farms in the neighborhood of Ft. Pitt have fully 1,000 bushels of good wheat this season. On the Roman Catholic mission farm close to the fort, twelve bushels of potatoes yielded 215 bushels and Ave bushels of barley gave 60 bushels of a return.

At the sitting of the criminal court at Fort Saskatchewan last Wednesday, Col. Richardson presiding, a young Indian named Na-pa-sis, charged with stealing \$25 in cash and some clothing from Mr. E. McGillivray, of Victoria, pled guilty, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment at Battleford. This was the only case.

PRIVATE information has been received here that if a numerously signed petition were gotten up, asking for a fortnightly mail service between Brandon and Edmonton, the Post Office Department would be inclined to consider it favorably. It is to be hoped the necessary steps will be taken before the arrival of the next mail.

A PRIVATE letter from Ottawa, dated Nov. 3rd, states that it is still the full intention of the Syndicate to run the railroad by Calgary, and that the recall of the survey parties was not due to the presumed impracticability of the route, but on account of a want of confidence on the part of the heads of the Syndicate in the officials, who had sent out the survey parties, and who have since left their employ. Notwithstanding this we assert on the authority of numbers of intelligent men well acquainted with the country, the utter impossibility of building a road through the Selkirk range on any line shorter than the old surveyed route by Jasper House.

THE Indians at Pigeon Lake complain that although this is the sixth year since the treaty was made with them they have not yet received the full complement of cattle, implements or chief's clothing. The Sharphead's band of Stonies have received five cows, while they should have received five cows and a bull, and Noah's band of Cree only received three yearling heifers so far, said to be the offspring of Sharphead's cows. Until last spring they had only one little cross plow between the two bands, but since then a plow had been given to each band. The chiefs and councillors are entitled to suits of clothing every two years, so next fall they will be entitled to three suits apiece.

A new coal drift has been opened on this side of the river in front of Mr. J. Sinclair's property. The seam is identical with the one which was worked last winter on the south side of the river, and is about 33 inches thick. It is in the face of the high bank of the river about 80 or 100 feet below the surface. The drift is in about 20 feet. In order to get at the coal Mr. W. Humberstone, who opened the drift, had to cut a road out of the face of the steep bank at a cost of \$50, and now it can be got at with comparative ease. The seam underlies the more thickly settled part of the town, so that the residents can be certain of having fuel both plentiful and handy for at least the next thousand years. The coal (not lignite) is jet black, shining, and hard, burns readily and gives a fearful heat.

## DISTRICT COURT.

The first sitting of the 3rd division of the Saskatchewan district court was held in Edmonton on the 12th inst., stipendiary magistrate Richardson presiding. It was intended that the new school house should be placed at the disposal of the court, but as the chimney was not quite finished, and therefore the stove could not be lighted, it could not be used. Mr. Hardisty then offered the use of the sales room of the H. B. Co., in the Fort, for the purpose, which was accepted.

Although a number of suits had been entered with the late clerk of the court, Dr. Veray, the real work requiring judicial disposition resolved itself into the following three cases:—

Beaupre vs. Gagnon, claim \$300, was a dispute over the sale of two horses made by plaintiff to defendant. In this it was found that the sale was made subject to the condition that one at least of the two horses sold was a horse fit for work, which it was found he was not, and the result was that the plaintiff was non-suited.

McLane vs. Labell, claim \$60, for the hire of two oxen used by defendant in putting in his crop last spring. As it was proven that these oxen were not fit or able to plow, and the defendant derived no benefit from them, the plaintiff was non-suited.

McRae vs. Higgins, claim for \$280 damages sustained by plaintiff owing to his improper dismissal by defendant, as hired farm servant, under a written agreement, which was produced at the trial. But as, by the terms of this written agreement it was proved that the defendant had a right to discharge when he pleased the plaintiff was non-suited.

On the criminal side the charge against Caroline Gaun for larceny, she being out on bail, was allowed to stand over until next sitting—her bail being consequently extended—on account of the sudden death of one of her children.

The only other case was under the master and servants ordinance. An apprentice of the St. Albert mission was brought before the judge for desertion. After a caution not to repeat the act the boy promised to return, and with the consent of the prosecution, proceedings were stopped.

At the close of the court the judge announced that Mr. Geo. Slack Wood would succeed Dr. Geo. Veray as clerk at the next sitting of the court, to be held on the 15th of June, 1882.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY—Parties in the East wishing to invest in Real Estate in Edmonton or vicinity will find it to their advantage to correspond with

Messrs McKay & Blake,  
Edmonton, N.W.T.

CAME to my hand last spring, a small sorrel mare one and a half year's old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

J. BOURKE,  
Ft. Saskatchewan.

## VILLIERS & FRARSON,

EDMONTON

have now on hand a very large and well assorted stock of goods.

AGENTS arriving every week

55 Call and examine Kelly & Ibbotson's Cigars and Tobaccos.

## LAUDERDALE HOUSE,

(Opposite Frank Oliver's store.)

MAIN STREET, - - - - - EDMONTON

JAMES LAUDER, PROPRIETOR.

First-class weekly and dry board at reasonable rates.

Livery and feed stable attached.

55 Go to Kelly & Ibbotson's for Cigarettes.

P. HEIMNICK,

(St. Jean's new building, south side of Main St.)

has on hand a large and carefully selected stock of

DRY GOODS AND

HARDWARE.

direct from Montreal, for sale at lowest prices for

55 CASH OR GRAIN.

CHESTER AND ZOOTS AND SHOES.

Fourteen oxen and horses, for which grain will be taken in exchange.

55 Buy your Candles at Kelly & Ibbotson's.

X. ST. JEAN,

55 CABINET MAKER. 55

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heimnick's store, Main St.

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

BEEF FOR SALE

AT THE

55 CUT OR CARCASS 55

AT THE MARKET HOUSE,

at lowest rates for cash or grain.

D. M. McDUGALL,

Beef Contractor.

## EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

A cosy billiard room, where the Edmonton coal can be seen burning to advantage.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

55 Go to Kelly's for easy fitting Boots and Shoes.

SLEIGH SHOE STEEL at

FRANK OLIVER'S



## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

will be published every Saturday morning from the 22nd of October until the 1st of May.

Subscription for the season, \$2.00

Advertising rates:—Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; ten lines, three months, \$5.00; ten lines, six months, \$10.00.

Job work done neatly, quickly and cheaply at the BULLETIN office.

Terms strictly cash.

All communications to be addressed to Frank Oliver, Edmonton, or A. Dunlop, Winnipeg.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,  
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 17, 1881.

### SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

In answer to petitions that have from time to time been sent to him from this and other settlements in regard to a mail service between this place and the Bow River and Ft. McLeod settlements, the Postmaster-General has sent a list of enquiries to the postmaster here asking the distances between Edmonton and Ft. Benton and the principal points intervening, with their prospects, extent and population; the condition and practicability of the trails; the frequency of the service, and its probable cost. Also which would be the most expeditious route for mails, via Edmonton or via Ft. Benton, and as to the practicability of a mail route from Qu'Appelle to Morleyville, via Ft. Walsh, McLeod and Calgary.

The first place on the trail from Edmonton south, is Peace Hills Indian farm, 45 miles distant, with an estimated population of 10 whites and 50 half-breeds; next, Battle river station, 20 miles further, population 3 whites and 300 Indians; next, crossing of Red Deer, 40 miles, no population; next, Morleyville, 120 miles, population 60 whites and 600 Indians; next, Cochrane Ranch, 20 miles, 40 whites, no Indians; next, Ft. Calgary, 20 miles, 30 whites, 200 Indians; next, Fish Creek, 8 miles, population 20, all classes; next, High river, 22 miles, several ranches, population not known; next Ft. McLeod, 70 miles, 300 whites and 300 Indians; Ft. Walsh, 200 miles; Ft. Assiniboine, on boundary, 160 miles; Ft. Benton, 60 miles, and from Ft. Benton to Ft. Shaw, from which place the mails are carried to Benton, 60 miles, making the total distance from Edmonton to Ft. Shaw, via Walsh and Benton, 795 miles.

The trails are very fair during the greater part of the season, but skiffs would have to be placed on the Battle and Red Deer rivers for use during high water, and also on the creeks and rivers to the south, unless other means of crossing were provided by the government or settlers. A fortnightly service is no more than the present condition of the country requires, and such a service could probably be given from Ft. Shaw to Edmonton direct for \$10,000 per year.

From the two last questions it would seem that the Postmaster-General had lost sight of the prayer of the petitioners, which was not merely that the settlements of the southern district should have postal intercourse with Winnipeg, but that they and the settlements in the Saskatchewan country should have direct communication with each other and also with the more western of the United States. At present mail matter can be brought into the southern district much more quickly by Ft. Shaw than by Edmonton, as letters have been received at Morleyville, Bow river, from Toronto in 25 days from the date of posting, while via Edmonton it would certainly take from 35 to 40 days. The mail route to Ft. McLeod is now via the

Union Pacific to Ogden, Utah, thence towards Helena by the Utah Northern Railroad, from the end of the track to Helena, and thence to Ft. Shaw by regular daily stage. From Ft. Shaw to Benton and Ft. Assiniboine the service is tri-weekly, and to Ft. Walsh weekly and to Ft. McLeod fortnightly, carried by the Police Department. As it is exactly the same distance from Ft. Walsh to Ft. McLeod as from Ft. Shaw to Ft. McLeod it would be just as cheap to send an independent mail to Ft. Walsh and run the through mail direct from Ft. Shaw to Ft. McLeod, besides saving 220 miles in distance and reducing the length of the through route from Edmonton to Ft. Shaw to 575 miles.

Regarding the route spoken of from Qu'Appelle via Ft. Walsh to Ft. McLeod, while such a route would be desirable as giving direct communication between the southern district and Winnipeg through Canadian territory it is not of such pressing necessity as the route to Ft. Shaw, besides, lying through an utterly unsettled and unsheltered country, it would be in the last degree difficult to keep open in winter. In the time to come, however, we hope to see such a route established, as well as the present police mail route from Benton via Walsh to Battleford, but what the people of the Saskatchewan and Bow river districts at present want is direct communication with the cattle and wheat producing parts of the Western States, with which country their business relations, at least as far as the Bow river district is concerned, are ten times closer than with Winnipeg.

### TIMBER.

The following are the new regulations in regard to settlers timber under which the agent here is now acting. Although more liberal than those previously in force, we do not think them by any means as liberal as the peculiar circumstances surrounding the settlers here give them a right to expect, but such as they are we are bound by them—at least for the present. Parties interested should take measures accordingly, and save trouble:—

"Any occupant of a homestead quarter section having no timber of his own may, upon application, obtain a permit to cut such quantity of building timber, fencing timber or fuel as he may require for use on his homestead, not exceeding the following: 1,800 lineal feet of house timber, no log to be over 12 in. at the small end, 400 roof rails, 30 cords dry wood, 2,000 fence rails and 500 pickets."

"Should the house timber be sawn at a saw mill, payment for sawing must not be made by way of toll, as the full quantity of lumber cut from the logs must be used on the permit-holder's homestead. In order that mill owners may be able to give satisfactory evidence that saw-logs or lumber found in their possession have been lawfully cut, they should require from settlers bringing timber to be sawn, proof that the same has not been cut on Dominion lands, or that it has been cut under a permit, which the settler should produce in order that its number, date and name of permittee may be noted by the mill owner; the latter should also record the amount of such timber sawn by him so that he may be in a position to duly protect himself should account or return thereof be demanded by agents of the Department."

"The applicant will require to pay an office fee of 50 cents before he can obtain a permit, but no dues will be charged for the timber or wood cut under and in accordance with it."

"Settlers whose farms may have thereon a supply of timber, or who are in possession of wood lots, or other timbered lands, will not be granted a free permit."

PERMITS SUBJECT TO DUES.

"Permits under payment of dues may be granted to those applying for them to cut

timber on available vacant Dominion lands, on paying dues at the rates hereinafter specified:—Cordwood, per cord, 75 cents; fence posts, 8 ft. 6 in. long, each, 1 cent; telegraph poles, 22 ft. long, each, 5 cents; each lineal foot over above length, 1 cent; railroad ties, 8 ft. long, 3 cents; rails, 12 ft. long, \$2.00 per M.; stakes, 8 ft. long, \$2.00 per M.; shingles, 60 cents per M.; square timber and saw-logs of oak, elm, ash or maple, \$2.00 per M. B. M.; pine, spruce, tamarac, cedar and all other woods, with the exception of poplar, \$2.50 per M. B. M.; poplar \$2.00 per M. B. M.; all other products of the forest not enumerated, 10 per cent. ad valorem. An office fee of 50 cts. to be charged for each permit."

"Issuers of permits will be instructed by the Minister as to the limit of quantity that will be granted; also what proportion of dues shall be deposited on issue of permit, as guarantee on the part of those obtaining the same."

"Besides the dues above specified, grantees of permits may be called upon to pay such addition thereto as the Minister may judge necessary to meet their proportion of any expense that may be incurred by the Department in survey, or other demarcation, on the ground of the limits within which such permits are to be operative."

"Permits shall set forth that those obtaining them must conform to the conditions, terms and requirements specified in the same and carefully restrict their cutting to the limits described therein; and that any breach thereof will subject the offender to all the pains and penalties in that behalf as set forth in the Dominion Lands Act."

### \$5 REWARD.

Lost, a bright bay horse, three years old last spring; crooked white streak down forehead; a few white hairs near the root of tail. Any person leaving the above animal at D. M. McNeagall's will be paid the above reward.

NOTICE.—PAY UP.—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please come and settle their accounts without further delay.

W. LENNEY,  
Blacksmith.

Edmonton, Dec. 9th, 1881.

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